THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY REVIVED.

MASSACHUSETTS UNDER ARMS.

THE GREAT ENCAMPMENT AT CONCORD.

For Our Special Reporter. BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1859.

The Boston notion of the hour is military. Coming this morning, as we passed through Roxbury, when the red east gave premise of the coming sun, we evertoch a redder son-of-a gun wearing a French uniform and an Irish face, on his way to Boston, to take the care, I presume, for I doubt if his patriotism would have prompted him to march - to Camp Massachusetts. Our train pulled up for a moment, and presently the French head-gear, with the I ish face ader it, beamed in upon us with as much blandness as is compatible with a Zonave cap, through the end window of the car, and with a twinkle in the eyes. out of which the sleep was not all yet all rubbed, that said as plain as tainkle could-" Sure, that's the "way to do it !" We carried the mails for to-day's steamer, but had there been a British st-amer combg in with hostile thoughts intest, instead of this friendly Conarder, going out to take our mails, we could not have shown greater alsordy in helping on this defender of his country. When in due time I reached Parker's, the gleace of bright uniforms en-Evened that famous restaurant, and as each officer came clanging in over the marble flear, his comrades greeted him with many obsers. "I have left my watch behild, if anything should happen to me, caid one of there in a tender aside to the bar lender. " I will meet you on the topted field," said another to n friend who was taking leave of him. Do you wonder that I felt we need have no fear for our hearthstenes and our altars? Such is the spirit that rules

As I am not a soldier, I attended to some of the sefreebments which are not nobecoming in a mere civilian after a night on steamboat and rail, before I fellowed these younger and more enthusiastic men to Camp Marsachusetts, at Concord, twenty miles dis-tast. At the depot, when I did go, I found the same mder. A long rain was crowded with eager passecgere, all bound to that "tented field" where the joung soldier had gone before us, and the depot was filled with temporary cars-more platforms, with extemperanions sea -- e accommodate the crowds of men, women, and children, who are bastening to the can p. At the appointed time we were off; passed Charles River; past Bucker Hill Monument; past the spot on the road from Cambridge to Charleston, where Joseph Otis, who was a member, and, I believe, Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Massachusetts, was on his way to Breeds' Hill the day of that famous battle, when a British cannon-ball came and took off the head of a man near him—an incident not hitherto mentioned in any history of that day, but which I besety give to its next historian; past the State Prisen; past the Insane Asylum; past the Cambridge Observatory and Mount Auburn; past pleasant villas, and white villages, which have grown up within my memory; past railroad bridges studded with little boys and guis with great longing eyes; past barns with coors and windows filled with eager faces; past the amiling Charles again; past ponds genimed with I lies, and swamps brilliant with the crimson lobelia, the maple and cornus changing already to scarlet and purple; past wayrides where the golden-rod medded its bright plumes at us, all reminding us of the other plumes and uniforms, white and crimson, and scalet and golden, and beautiful, which we were all hastening for to see. It is, as the trains go now, a two hours' ride to Concord, through a lovely country, suggestive of reflections peaceful, pastoral, academis and warlike, as you see, and which one entertain perhaps, with more or less calmners, as he may be seated comfortably at a window, or has the privilege of standing in the passage-way with a clutch upon the

arm of a seat for steadiness.

But the Camp is reashed in due season. In my younger days 1 knew "musters," and this is one of them, only a good deal more so. Those gleamfig arms and brilliant bits of color on the wide field, the tents, the prancing speeds beneath the fiery riders - who ever forgets them who has seen them as a boy? I remember-pardon me if I am a little discursive, not to say senile-a certain Colonel, who was the bere of my youth. He used to ride a cream colered borse, with such a tail! I doubt if even his Excellency the Commander in-Chief's Morgan of this present Camp is a nobler beast. The Colonel was what might be called by a detractor dumpien as to hight, but boundless as to sesquipedality in the other direction - so my matured judgment seggests, though my yeuthful imagination was unchecked by such reflections. The poble cream colored sometimes curvetsed his roble r der partook of that motion which was natural to his roundness. But he was great to the boys, and no doubt to the men also. One of the former, a friend of mine, in after years saw much travel. He met one day the Colonel, and recognising bim as one whom his young feet had followed so many long and weary days, but with admiration unwearied, he introduced himself, and reminded the old soldier of many "musters" and of the glories of those fields. "I have," he said to him, "seen the troops of many nations-Louis Philippe on the Boulevards, Alexander in St. Petersburg, the Emperor of Austria, Wellington-but on none of them have I ever oked with the same admiration that I have on you upon that long-tailed cream-colored." You may be-

heve the Colonel was gratified. Camp Massachusetts is on an extensive plain, bor dered on one side by a pretty stream, along the banks of which are tents of troops extending nearly if not quite a mile. A strategic writer could make you understand how the "elbows" of this stream meet the "elbows" of the camp, but I will not undertake it. On the opposite side, upon the borders of a levely pond, and on a slight emmence, are the headquarters of the Commander in Chief, Gov. Banks, his own marquee surrounded by the tents of his Staff, and at a little distance the encampment of kis Guards, the Independent Cadets. Scattered about the field in every direction, but outside the lines, are booths of every con ceivable sort, for almost every conceivable purpose that can minister to the material or mental enterta ment of the thousands of visitors. There are not less than 5,000 troops on the ground, and they have come from the remotest parts of the State. Even New-Hampshire is represented by some of her military officers, and, I dare say, other States. I have seen, to-day, no disorder, and if sometimes there is a little questionable helarity, it is only such as is common to all great wath erings of people, and arises naturally from the "sympathy of youth." The orders are, I believe, that no sale of spirits shall be allowed on the ground, but I fear that this is not universally understood as extend ing to the use of permicious drinks. Mr. Wendell Phillips, however, will not have occasion to aidress a letter to his Excellency in obedience to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as at kendquarters there is no drink but very excellent iced water. By example and order, the Commander-ig-Chief has done all in his power to prevent any infringement of the statute. As a sort of reminder to all of his wishes in this respect, a protty fountain is kept playing near his tent by one of Eriesson's engines. Eriessen's engines. To-morrow is grand field-day. when I shall be better able to tell you something of the appearance of the troops. To-day I was permitted, through the courtery of Col. & nith, one of the Governor's Aids, to see in their stable the nob'e staltion, Green Mountain Morgan, which the Governor himself rides, and the son of the same proud steed, which belongs to and is ridden by Col. Smith. They are splendid horses, well fated by their training their weight for a charge. How they look on parade, I shall see to morrow.

The Rev. S. D. Storrs of Quindare, Kaneas, in letter to the American Home Musiconery Society, says:
"Karsas is to-day suffering a bundred times more from all the political oppression intemperance than from all the political oppression." sion to which she has been subjected.

THE ILLINOIS STATE PAIR.

REAPING AND PLOWING BY STEAM.

From Our Own Reporter. PREEFORT, Ill., Sept. 6, 1859. The prospects of the Illinois State Fair are not . promising as we should be pleased to sec. The truth is, the interests of this and the National Fair at Chicago clash. Suil the prospects are not so gloomy as some have anticipated—the receipts to day were

\$2,300 from visitors.

The great feature of this show is the liberal premions for steam plows- \$3 000 for the best, and \$2 000 for the next best, and the Illisons Central Railroad Company ada \$1 500. Beside Fackes's plow in operation, there is another on exhibition that plows, digs ditches, resps, mows, and gives motion to stationary machines. The \$1,500 premium of the Rail oad Company is to be paid on condition that the inventor shall show the capacity of he machine at three points on the line of the road, that farmers throughout the State may see the working of the apparatus.

The Committee of Engineers to whom was delegated The Committee of Engineers to whom was delegated the business of conducting the mechanical trials of the plows have made some tests to-day with Fawkes's to decide its about to go in and out of sloughs, turn, back, and travel over roads. They made him plow a peec of sed ground, and found in one case that he made his acre in twelve, and in another in ten minutes. This is about what he did at Philadelphia. The hybrid teaping and plowing machine did not get up steam to-day as it arrived too late upon the grounds, but will be a work to morrow at the amenting as Paukes? It is at work to morrow at the same time as Fawkes a. It is a curicus thing to look at, unlike anything that wa-ever contrived under the sun, but I am far from say ing that the inventors may not have got hold of a valuable principle. Of its practical at hity in its present shape, to-morrow's and Thursday's trials will deter A brief sketch of its inception and progress w

Carles W. Glover, a wagon-maker of Fairfield County, Connecticut, came to this State five years ago, and in connection with a Mr. Van Doren made study agricultural implements, among which was a reading and stacking machine, invented by Mr. Bronson Mur-rey. This could be made to do the work in a satisfac-tery manter, but it was found that the sheaf box could no, be coupled by the non as fast as the grain was cut. It needed that some slower motion than horse travel should be used, but one which could be controlled and be-constantly surfained. Steam was thought of, and after many experiments, successfully applied. Having got thus far, the large premium of the Illinois Society drew the attention of Mesers. Van Doren & Glover to drew the attention of Mesers Van Doren & Giover to the possibility of plowing as well as reaping with their machine; and the result was the contrivance now to be traited. It is made thus: A b-d-frame of tumber, 16 feet in length, is supported on the axis of two wooden iron-faced driving wheels of 4 feet 2 inches diameter, and 81 inches face. Between the wheels, the bed is 6 feet wide, and the drivers are included by an extension of the platform, making in all a width from outside to outside of 8 feet. The tim-bers of the frame meet at a d stance of 12 feet from bers of the frame meet at a distance of 12 feet from the axle, and at this point rest on a caster wheel, which is evered by a tiller. The boiler is upright, and contains 72 inch-and a quarter tubes 2 fc. 10 in long. The nre-box, 20 in. equare, is intended for either wood or coal. Above the flues is a steam-reservoir, 3 feet high, with a smake flue passing through it. Thus in one tube of belief iron 8 feet in hight, is contained a fire-box, boiler, steam reservoir, and smok-flue. In front of the boiler there is a resper-extension, which appears a results, remine arrangement of exter bar. front of the bolier there is a resperentension, which supports a regular reaping arrangement of catter bar, divisors, reel. Ac., and which may be attached or removed at will. Motion is given to the knives by a long tilting lever, which is worked directly by an extension of the piston. The reel is turned by a beit passing over a shaft worked by the driving whee! To mow grass the curer-bar is lowered, or to head grain is elevated by a long lever hung on the main axle, and passing back nearly to the steers man, who works the lever by means of a pinion and tack. The cylinder is 54 inches diameter, with a time-lech stroke, and has a link motion to enable it to reverse. The pump is worked by a crank on a shafe, which may be made to gear into the fly, wheel shaft as required; and water's pumped into the bolier when the machine is either is motion or at rest. The drivers are turned by a pinion, which is turned by a bevel wheel working into a pinion on the crack shaft. An ordinary barrel of water is estrict on the axe alongside the beiler. To plow, the reaping apparatos is removed, at them the machine travels in a coctary direction to ry harrel of wa'er is carried on the axe alongside the beiler. To plow, the reaping apparatos is removed, and then the machine travels in a coct-ary direction to what it does in respire, the plowing being done beaud and the reapire before as it moves along. A cross-beam, which extends beyond the driving wheels is 426 inches in size. On it are five wheels graving into each other, and one driven from the craok-shaft. To the center of each wheel is bolted an iron bar 4ths by 21 inches, from feet long, on each each of which is a small plow-share without a land side, which cuts ten inches deep if required. The cut is three inches wide; so that each revolution of the arm makes a cut of six inches, and the machine travels forward the nches, and the machine travels forward same distance in the same time. Each plow point being 2 feet 2 inches from the center, the two ends make a cut laterally of 191 inches, and the whole five cutters make a furrow of 8 feet, as near as may be. For ditching the plow-whee's are removed and an exital timested, which is driven direct from the crank-shaft. The shaft tures a wheel to which another form of excavator is attached. The same small plow is at one end of the iron bar, but a spade or corapor re-places that at the other. It throws the dirt to one side, distributing it over 5 to 20 feet of ground, in proportion to the speed of the machine. The fly wheel may, of course, be used to turn stationary farm mamay, of course, be t chirery of all kinds.

acre. The whole apparatus, of 5-horse power weighs only 1,400 pounds, and is presumed to cost about \$600. The application of steam to plowing has been talked about and expected, but the idea of working reaping machines by the same power has only been entertained by some of the more far-seeing friends of improvement.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND INVENTION.

INTROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHING, -Mr. Du Fav. in 1733, conceived the starting-point for a chain of thought which terminated in this important invention, by transmitting electricity through a wet pack thread 1,256 feet long. The submarine idea originsted with Dr. Franklin, who fired spirits with a charge of electricity sent through the Schuyikili

Lesage of Geneva was the original inventor of the electric telegraph for conveying messages, by which he effected the transmission of letters and words from one room to another, as early as 1774.

Scemmerring, at Musich, proposed to telegraph by the use of 35 insulated wires, each indicating a letter of the alphabet, the signal being the decomposition

A Mr. Ronalds, in 1816, greatly improved the tele graph, by inventing an ingenious instrument which enabled him to communicate with one wire. His signals were produced by the attraction and repulsion of pith-balls. The instrument consisted in a disk similar to the dial-plate of a clock, on the circumference of which were the letters of the alphabet, all but one being hidden by a screen. The disks at each end of the line were made to revolve by clock-work, so that corresponding letters were simultaneously exhibited to each operator, and the desired ones signaled through the wire and pith-balls. This invention was of no practical use, except as a germ from which all ur present system of telegraphing sprung.

Ampere suggested that the magnetic needle might be employed instead of the pith-balls, so as to point out defferent signals, thus discarding all clock-work. Messrs. Cook and Wheststone put a machine into

ractical operation on this plan, and in June, 1837. procured a patent for an instrument which, in a few nenths, was working for the benefit of the public.

Soon after this Prof. Morse, of our own country, perfected and patented his invention. Both Wheatstone and Bain claimed the invention of

the printing telegraph, but Mr. House was the first to give it practical importance. A machine for expying the written manuscript of a

nessage, has been invented and patented in England, but though it has worked experimentally on a line 300 miles long, and transmitted on a shorter line 300 etters a minute, it is yet in so crude a state as to be used ss for practical purposes. The communication is written on tin foil with varnish. This foil is placed in the machine, and, by the use of some ingenious devices, which come alternately in contact with the non-conducting varnish and conducting foil, make and break the circuit in a manuer corresponding with the form of the letter, which is duly registered at the other end of the line on chemically prepared paper.

A new Battery has recently been patented in Eucland, which is creating considerable interest in relation to its application to the Atlantic telegraph. It consists merely of large plates of copper, zinc, and iron, one of each buried in the earth. It is a simple and novel device, and the patentees, Heser's Hoag Piggort and Beardmore, all-ge that it will overcome the difficulties heretofore encountered on long lises. The estimated length of telegraph hoes in this

soun ry and Europe is as follows: 

PORTABLE COPTING PRESS -E. & J. B. Pinti's Portable Press for copying letters or other manuscript promise, we cheerfully give place to the following ininto books, is made est rely of wood, works with a lever and cam, may be separated into three pieces when not in use, and put in a compact form suitable for packing away in a truck or value for traveling purposes, and when desired for use can be put together and the book placed in and pressed in three or four seconds. It is strong, light, portable, and convenient.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF PATENTS. There were sixty eight patents granted during the reek ending Aug. 23, being eighteen less than for the week previous. Though they relate to a greater variety of arts then usual, but few of them are strikngly novel, or original in design.

To opviate what has been heretefore considered an beuperable objection to eater-proof clothing, Cuarles Goodyear has made an improvement in "Porous-"napped Rubber Fabrics," which he manufactures "woven cloth, or its equivalent, and Iod s-rubber or allied gum, and faces with floors, shearings, ir clippings of wool, producing the eff-ct of broadsloth or other aspped woolens. The gum is so perbrated that when combined with the nap, it is pervious to air, but impervious to water; so that while the insensible perspiration is allowed to evaporate and pass of from within, the fabric is entirely waterproof from without, which saids greatly to its healthful and comfortable qualities.

-A great proper ion of the boots and shoes mannactored in New-England are pegged work, but owing to the nice complications required, and the pecuspoden peg, to self acting machine has proved as effi tent as the hammer in a skillful and experienced band. As an improvement on former machines, W. R. Landfear of Connecticut has patented a "Shoe-Peggiog Apparatus," which is but partially self-operating, and oneie's in attaching an awl and driver to a movable plate, so constructed and attached to guide-rods that when struck wi h a hammer, it punctures the leather, trives a peg, and feeds along the plate, ready for an other blow. Though this little machine is operated by hand, and consists of ingenious and compara ively simple devices, as it is intended to perform automati cally all the most difficult parts of the work, it is probably but one step toward a really practical improve-

-Owing to the extreme hardness of the gold bearing quartz rock, it is believed (and experience has so far shown) that stamping sets more efficiently than any other plan in reducing it to powder. As many of the quartz mills are located where fuel and the repairs of unnecessarily complicated machinery are a large item in the mining expenses, E. T. Steep of California has simplified and applied a principle to the "Stamp Engine," which, though partially used on other engines, cannot be so perfectly applied where a rotary notion and more delicate machinery are used. In that class of stamp mills in which the apper end of the stamper forms the steam piston, the inventor employs s double cylinder, in which the stampers or pistons work alternately, and the valves of each are so consected that the one, being opened to admit steam, opens the exhaust of the other. These valves are operated at each stroke by a direct percussion of the istens, which insures their instant and timely movenest, and, having large ports, the steam is admitted with a percussion due to the full pressure in the boiler, sending the stampers down with great violesce.

-The power printing press, though in a high state of perfection, is encumbered with comparatively few patents for little devices, and as the weekly lists of patents show, is in this particular an exception to most old and valuable inventions. The attachment of a "Self-feeding Apparatus" has for a long ime been desired, and its necessity is more apparent since the construction of the mammoth ten-cylinder press, which prints and delivers the sheets as fast as ten men can feed them on. Col. R. M. Hoe has now patented an apparatus which is intended to take the paper from a roll, feed it to the press, and cut it off in sheets of any desired length. This invention is in good hands, and although all former plans have failed, will be thoroughly tried, and if practicable in principle will be made to work.

-Bernard Lou b, of Pennsylvania, has discovered some plan which be alleges effects what has heratofore been supposed impossible, or at least impracticable. As we are unacquainted with his process, we of manufacture, made by rolling iron or steel in a cold state, for hardening and adding strength to it, without injury to its fibre.

SAD CASUALTE AT LISBON, N. H .- A correspondent f The Worcester Spy, writing from the Profile House,

White Mourtains, Sept 3, 1868, says:
"On Monday last, a boy, some 12 years of age, by liver, went into a pacture near by, to eatch a three-curs old colt that had been in the hast of jumping. To prevent him from including in that habit, his head was tied down to one of his fore feet with a rope. The y untied the repe from his feet; the knot was a skp ng-neese, and be, probably thinking it no barm, pu the noose ever one of his wrists. From some cause the colt ran, throwing the boy to the ground. He wen the pecule who saw it rushed to his assistance; but it was too late—the poor little fellow gasped one; or twice after they came to the spot, and immediately

- A Salt Lake correspondent of The San Francisco Bulletin says:

"Judge Cradlebaugh is about going to Carson Val

youngest class, who have asked bim to take them off, and it would de light his kind heart to does. He would give them the transportation himself, but he does not know what to do with them.

The N. O. Picanune bes the following: "Our special our respondent on the Ishmus of Pan-ama writes by the last mail as follows of a curious at-mospheric phenomenon observed at San Vincente tha evering of the 8th of July: 'An immense conical cloud, of black color, suddenly rose, and immediately a still larger white one, surrounded with golder due rays, which assumed all the colors of the a still larger wh ratibor; small conical clouds appeared at the same time at both sides, in which lemon, groon, and violet predominated. This spect-cle lasted until a violent sterm dispersed the clouds."

ALAEM AT THE PROFILE HOUSE .- A correspondent ALAEM ATTHE PROFILE HOUSE, A cout III o'clock of The Worcester Noy attres that at about III o'clock last Friday night, the guests of the Profile House, at the Francolia Notch of the White Mountairs, were the Francolia Notch of the White Mountairs, were the Francoila Notch of the White Montaia, were awakened from their slumbers by an alarm of fire. It was soon ascertained that it proceeded from the dryreem of the Isandry. It had commerced its work of destruction on the clothes that were drying in the room. The fire was extinguished, however, before much damage was done. If the fire had been discovered five ment's later, the noble Profile House would now be was aldering in ruits. The fire is supposed to have rightsted from a spark that flow from the stove in the room, there being us one in at the time.

MAIL RODDER ARRESTED .- On Saturday week last, a greal Bluffs, and decoy letters were sent through on men Crittenden was arrested, and the letters, and pen Criterioen was arrested, and the letters, and came of the lest money, found on his person. He was xamined and bound over to appear at the nixt term of he United States District Court, and lodged in jail at hkaloosa.—[Ottawa (lows) Courier.

BRUTALITY .- The Banger Whip states that a your g man named Elias Rich. A complaint was made against the perpetrator of the outrage. CALIFORNIA, IN ITS AGRICUL TURAL! COMMERCIAL AND OTHER ASPECTS.

There is no parallel to the history of California. It may rately be asserted that there never was a lair! so tich at exce is mineral wealth, salubrity of climate, and fertility of soil as our new El Dorado on the Pac fir, and whose resources were developed by a race to energetic and enterprizing. While awaiting the accounts of our sepior editor from this land of teresting communication from the Hon. Henry Wager, ex-President of our State Society, and member of the Executive Board of the United States Agricultural Society. Mr. Wager has receptly returned from a somewhat extended trip in California, where, from his position, he had excellent epportunities for observing the features of the country. His views are entitled to much respect, for, beside being one of the best practical farmers, he has visited almost . very part of the world, and is fitted to spareciste the advantages and disadvantages of our new State. We commend the letter to the especial attention of the young men who loiter about this and other cities in search of a procurious employment; and to those others who in going to California seek wealth only in the gold mixes, where, if successful at all, it is often at the expense of health and morals, and where their chances of success are not a han dredth part as sure as they would be on the prolific soil of the valleys that he at the feet of the gold-bear-

soil of the valleys that he at the feet of the goal-leading boil. Mr. Wager says:

'The mining interests of California are vast and incharatible. The State abounds in universal wealth, and there is no knowing to what extent these riches nay be developed. The gold region embraces a distinct of eventry 'x ending from the Oregon has on the terth to Kern River in the routh, a distance of nearly five hungred made fifey inless in width. Mining is successfully carried on in a me twenty five counties, and not more than one fifth of this gold region is occupied by miners at the present time. Speculations are often made upon the probability of their giving out, but such an event is beyond calculation.

yend calculation. There is no were probability of this now than there "There is no neer probability of this now that they was in 1849, and there is more good taken out at this time them at any former period, though by different processes. The miners of to-day no longer look to the surface, to dry digglegs, and to the exvices of rocks for gold, with a pao, pick, and sheath-knife, as their implements to extend it, but with true exterprise, they a varce from these primitive appliances to machine better adopted to meet their wants. Hence we find eny qualtz mids in operation, so much tuending oligion, and so many shafts sink into the hills and out aims. There was not a quart mill in the Sale 1849, now there are two hundred and eighty in pratter, even of which are propelled by horse-power, honored and whele in hy steam, and the balance by a cr. all coating \$3.300,000. Quartz is destined to came the leading inteleginterest in the Sale, apital is recking investment in it because it would be large prafts. The rate of interest throughout the ate is from one to two, three, four and five per cont a mit. When there is no special agreement the law State is from one to two, three, four and two per cent a ments. When there is no special agreement the law allows ten per cent per action. The best evidence of the parameter of the mixing interests of the State is befact that capitally a are advancing more funds now has at any farmer period to carry on extensive opera-

is the mires. the rivers and ravines, whose water was easily and thus many of the richest portions of the State on account of their remo'eness from water. But now, en erprise and capital are leading the water from the rivers and lakes all over the interest distributes. There are now 5,750 miles of canal or water-courses for mining purposes, constructed as a cost of \$13,575,000. There are also many other canals now in

\$13.570.000. There are also many other canals now in the course of construction, which involve large amounts of capital. Funds have been raised for this purpose, mostly in California, at heavy increast, but a considerable portion has also been contributed by capitalists in the Atlante States and in England.

"The total area of California is about 188 000 square niles, and rearly one-half of this is agricultural land. There is a great interest taken at this time in agriculture, and I was informed that the exhibitions in stock, grain, See, at the Courty and State fairs would be very creditable to much older States; and in the size of her vegetable productions she exceeds them all.

The advantages offered to the former in California certainly for ou weigh the disadvantages, but that there

the advantages on resources, but that there are serious drawing his some positions of the S are to the there of the soil, there can be no doubt. These consist of gophers and squirrels, and are so numerous of the valles as to destroy half the ne portions of the valles as to destroy half the . They burrow in the ground, and are thus seiten astack. They are a great sunoyance to the se, and, up to this time, he has found nothing that far ner, sno, up to this time, be nes fonci nothing that will at hely exterminate them. Sail, California pro-duces all the coreals in sagrent perfection and in great-er aberdance than any other State of the Taion. Two

tieg Committee of the State Agricultural Society of California, for 1856. They state that a barley field in Santa Clara County of about fifty acres, averaged that a forty-three bushels to the acre, and that this was

the fifth crep from a single space.

The average yield in the woole State per acre in 1858 was as follows: Wheat, 20 bushels; backey, 23; eats, 30; corr, 48; rye, 25; busk wheat 26; beans, 26; eats, 50; potarces, 32. In some counties the average pear, 50; potarces, 32, the other counties the average pear, 50; potarces, 32. Napa county averaged over 31 bashels to the acre. Crops of cate have averaged 75 bushels to the acre, and in 1856 a crop of 32 acres in Alameda County received a premium from the Seate Agricultural Society for an average of 134 tushels to the acre. The cora crop of Los angeles County in 1857 averaged nearly 100 bushels to the acre. bushels to the acre.

I believe that California produces the small grains

in larger quantities to the acre, and with less labor, than any other country I have ever seen.

"About eight miles south of Stockton there is a field containing some ten or twelve thousand acres, belonging to different periors and all under cultivation. I was fold by several of the farmers here that one man, with a six mule team and a cond came play, had broken with a six-mule team and a good gang plow, had broken up, sewed and harrowed in two hundred and twenty-

up, rewed and harrowed in two hundred and twenty-five acres in just one month. The soil is light and carly worked, and I believe the statement is true.

"I had not a good opportunity to see much practical farming and perhaps ought not to express an opinion about the farmers, but there is certainly much less of that their care and attention to these secretals in thriff, care and attention to things generally in Cameria than there is among the far ners of the old States-there is too much disposition to let everything take care of itself. The houses, fields and fences, and the working implements laying about where it is most convenient to leave them, exposed to the weather, show this. But with such energetic and intelligent population this carelessees i soon be corrected; and, I have no doubt, the trato California a few years bence, will see as neat and attractive homes as can be found in the homes of the farmers of the old States. From experiments which have recently been made

From experiments which have recently been made, there is no doubt that cotton, flax, rice and tobacco will, in a few years, be produced in large quantities. I do not speak positively of cutton, for this is a plant that found its most genial soil in our Southern States; but an experiment, on a small scale, establishes the fact that a fine article can be produced in California. Labor, lowever, is too high at this time to undertake be engivetion of these are ensuvation of these articles.

The mulberry has also been successfully cultivated

here, and it is said that the climate is finely a lapted of the raising of the silk worm, on account of the dry-ness of the atmosphere and the absence of electricity during the greater part of the year.

'Many are aware that there are two seasons in Calicrains the dry and the rains. The rainy season neadly legins about the lat of November, and continues to be lat of April; but I see by the last news from that State that there were several showers in April and two in May, the last on the 251 of that month. This atracordicary weather for that country. It is a take to suppose that it raise all the time in siny season; on the contrary, some of the finest eather occurs, and all the plowing and sowing is one at that time.

" A singular feature in that State to a New-York farmer, is the absence of barns. I don't think I saw n ore than half a dozen, and these small ones, in a ride from Stockton to Sacramente by stage, a distance forty-five miles by what is called the Word's Perry road. The reason of this is, that labor and lumber being so high, the farmers will not build tubes they have plenty of spars means. Money in barns is a bad investment in a country where the same amount in cattle or sneep will pay from 50 to 100 per cent a year. The fact is there is no actual necessity for barns unless the ceasens change. Nature at pres-cet gives the farmer all the sheller he wants. He cans his hay and grain in May and June. He stacks or bales the one and threshes and sacks the other. If the market will pay he offers them for sale; if not, he milds a ferce around them right in the field, and there scores shelter at home or ban's them to town to wait

from celd, and ear grain, hay and fodder from rain in the Senner, and from rain and snow during the Fall and Winter "One finds almost every variety of climate in Califor-

"One field almost every variety of climate in California. It is considerably neider toan in the same degrees of lattate on he Atlantic. The greatest degree of cold at San Francisco in seven years was seven degrees below the freezing point, and the greatest degree of real was 28 degrees. The temperature, however, a nich lower at San Francisco during the Sammer than in the interior towns. It is higher at Sansmer's and Maryaville and in the Northern mices than at Strekhen and in the Santhern nices. This is on seat Stockton and in the Sauthern mices. This is on account of the under winds which prevail in the Sauthern and take a conth-easterly direction from San Francisco toward Stockton and down the valley of the San

The m'kiness of the winters is very favorable for rick railing, and house and cattle, and stock of alkinds, sustain the unserves throughout the whole year upon the grass on the bills and in the valleys, without requiring to be heused and fed, as we feed our stock in the Fall, Wirter, and Spring. California is, therefore, anyurpassed in the savantages she offers to the stock

Considerable attention is now directed to the im-"Considerable attention is now directed to the improvement of stock, and some fine crosses have already been produced by the introduction of some of the best foreign breeze. You will find this true as to horse and carle, more particularly sheep. The soil and climate are well adapted to sheep raising, and large numbers are driven from New Mexico and from our Western States across the plains every year and bring large profis. Once in the State, it costs tothing to feed them, and the wool will pay the expenses of nerding them; and in this way the sheep grower makes his flock pay him every year one hundred per cent. Wool will seen become etc of the permanent exports of the State. "The population of California in 1831, was a little

"The population of California in 1831, was a little over wenty three thousand; in the early part of 1849, twenty-six thousand; in 1850, one hardred and seventien thousand; in 1855, five hundred and thirty-sight thousand, and at this time it is oversix hundred thousand. In 1856, Mr. Gurbris, then Scoretary of the Treasury, estimated the population of the United States at about twenty-seven militeds. As a basis he took the vote of the last Presidential cleation—four militions one hundred thousand—and allowed an average of twenty iohabitthe last Presidential election—four militions one hundred thousand—and allowed an average of twenty inhabitantiate every three voies. The rote in California in 1856 for President, was over a hundred and tenthousand, and assuming that there are twenty inhabitants for every three votes, California would have a population of ever reven hundred and thirty thousand. But this is not claimed as correct, because there is not as large a proportion of females and children in California as in the cod S ates.

"With the increase of population there has been a consequence of life, and

"With the increase of population there has been a corresponding ownerd for the necessaries of life, and this has abountated exterprise amazingly in various charnels. Thus this enterprise has checked the inpertation on many siticles, and stopped it altogether or others, and California has actually been experting for several years many of the products she most assected at the commencement of the emigration from the old States in 1849. I found in every town in which I went, ple was harrows rakes, pitchfields, horse-rakes, steamergres, mewing, reaping and threshing machines, stoves, stores, stores, stores, stores, stores, stores, stores, wagoer, buggies, and numerous other picws, herrows rakes, pitchforks, horse-rakes, Searle-ergites, mowing, reaping and threshing machines, staves, stayes, wagors, burgies, and numerous other articles, from New-York City Athany, Troy, Scheneotacy, Uties, R. me, Rochester, Buffale, and many other places in his State. How long the demand for these articles will last, it is difficult to say; but it must continue as long as labor remains as much cheaper in this State than it is there. A few years have worked wonders there in the introduction of useful and substantial conforts. As an example, I need only mention the fact, that in the Spring of 1849 there were not half a dezen it like in the whole country, and rude structures at that; but now there are 135 grist ordis is the Yake, 62 propelled by steam and 73 by water, and their sgring ate daily capacity is over 8,000 barrels. The best of these are in Stockton, Sacramento, Maryaville, San Francisco and Sarta Clara. Their cost is estimated at \$2,800,000, and they are runnabent half the time. There are also rearly 400 saw mills in the State, about 180 of which are propelled by steam and the balance by water. There is still a great demand for humber—in the agricultural districts for building and forcing, and in the mines for building and for the construction of dunes and other maining purposes. The cost of these mills is stated at \$2,300,000, and their yearly capacity at 500,000 of feet. These things show the direction that capital states to develop the resources of the

stated at \$2,500,000, and their yearly expanity at 500,000,000 of feet. These things show the direction that capital is taking to develop the resources of the State and neet the wants of the people.

"It may be asked whether there are as many inducements as formerly offered to mechanics, to laboring and professional men to locate in that State, and if the cest of living is as low there as it is here. I look upon California as the poor man's harvest field; but no one chould got here to reap who is not proof against the tentiations into which high wages too often load men temptations into which high wages too often load men temperations in which inga wages to be the mark the with temperate habits, industry and economy, no man can fail of success. There, as elsewhere, he must put his shoulder to the wheel before he calls on Herenics for

I think that California offers more inducements to labering men than any other country. There can be no doubt about its mineral richness and agricultural no doubt about its mineral richness and agrenthral advantages, as they have been tested by years of experiments, and when men go there they go upon a certainty. Fraser River and Pike's Peak have attracted merely as speculations, kept up by combinations for the purpose of deluding the people to make noney, but Canfornia offers real, solid, substantial inducements to the industrions. I speak of laboring men, for there are too many of the non-producing classes already there. There are too many occanities and professional men, utless they turn their attention to other bus ness, which is very often the case when the doctors fail to find patients and the lawyers fees.

the doctors fail to find patients and the lawyers fees.
"But let it not be supposed that living is as cheap there as here. It a carpenter there obtains steady employment at \$5 per day, about the average wages if the cost of living were the same, as here where \$3 a week, will pay all his expenses. But this is a great mistake. He will find instead of \$3 he will have to pay \$6 a week for board alone, and board and lodging say week for board alone, and ocard and longing say with an allowance beside for washing and necessary experses. If he is a man of family, and keeps house, he will find the rent 100 per cent more than in any of our Atlantic cities, and marketing also a hundred per cent higher than here. I speak of retail prices, be-cause it is at retail that most labering men buy. I need not go into detail, and show the prices of every

article to establish this.
"The following are about the rates of wages now paid: Carpenters from \$1 to \$7 per day; bricklayers and masons, from \$1 to \$6; blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and masons, from \$4 to \$6; black-miths, wheelwrights, machinists, painters, tiasmiths, from \$3 to \$4 50; con mon laborers, \$3; farm hands, from \$39 to \$40 per manch, and found; servants, from \$25 to \$40 per month, and found; cooks, from \$30 to \$60. I state these fly west from memory, and believe they are in the main correct; and other labor will be found to pay about the same propor ional rates. With a cady work and especially with steady habits, mechanics can do well, and many have done and are still doing well at these rates; but I am told there are many more who hever lay up anything, no matter how high the wages. There have fallen into the extravagent habits of the country, and have a score of trifling yet exhausting expenses eaddled upon them; and though excellent within en, and always commanding the highest price for their labor, yet they find at the end of the year that they can havely make the two ends much they can barely make the two ends meet.

they can barely make the two ends meet.

'The charges at the first-class hotels in New York and Washington are about the same, but the charges in the first-class hotels in San Francisco, with the same accummeds loss, are certainly from 50 to 100 per cent nigher. These high prices extend almost to everything. Ready made clothing, and some other articles, are exceptions. This kint of clothing may be had at a reasonable advance on New-York prices, and so of imported hoots and shoes. Sometimes groceries and provisions are low, when the market is overstocked. This, while it lests, is an advantage to the consumer. provinces are low, when the market is overscored. This, while it lasts, is an advantage to the consumer, but frequently ruinous to the merchants of San Francisco. It is labor which makes everything cost so dear in California. If you want acything made, the cost of labor is added to the cost of the material, and this consumer of a tigh price: makes everything there manufactured of a high price; and this state of things must continue to exist as long

as the mines offer such rewards for labor.

"Higher wages are paid in the mines than in the valleys or agricultural citricity. Those who work for themse vas in the mines usually make from \$1 to \$10 a.

dev. They always have the proposet of striking some. then se ves in the mines usually make from at to gen-day. They always have the prospect of striking some-thing rich, and this is one of their greatest incentives to work. The cost of living is 25 per cent higher than in Stockton, Marysville, Sacramento, or San Francis-co. The reason of this is, that everything consumed in the nines has to be hauled some distance, mostly from Stockton and Sacramento. Large quantities of parchandise and produce are sent from San Francisco therebandise and produce are sent from San Francisco to these crises and transported thereo to the mountain

to these cives and transported thence to the mountain towns and mining camps. This gives employment to a great number of teams.

"Stockton is the depet for nearly all the Southern nines. It is becared on a branch of the San Joaquia River, and is considered the head of navigation. It is well laid out, has a population of about six thousand and is a healthy, flourishing place. It steaming interact is large. It was here it saw the largest and best-made wagers, and the largest and facest male teams it has ever been my fortune to see in any county. The freight wagons of Stockton are immense structures to be on wheels. They are all manufactured to order. be on wheels. They are all manufactured to order, and are certainly very creditable specimens of work narship, combining neatness of finish, great strength, and great capacity to need the demands of the teams. He bitches to the largest wayons from eight t twelve nules, two abreast, piles on teen and as high as twenty thousand pounds of freight and rolls out toward the mines. He generally has and favorably adapted to farrers of small means. And rolls out toward the mines. He generally has With the farmers of New-York one of our heaviest investments is in barne and stables to protect our stock of the large one, and if he gets into a tight place,

where his mules can't pull out, instead of double-teaming, or requesting help, or unloading, he detached his teners which takes off chough to coable the team to pull out the big sagos, and he then takes his lead-ers, ban's up the teners, and is ready without either whipping, curring, or epoining a good team, to move

ahipping, cursing, or spoining a good team, to move again in a few minutes.

"Out of ferry four counties in California, there is only one that is free from cebt. This has resulted from the hereesity of organizing new counties, but I have no do not the amount of this indebtedness has been greatly increased by extravagence and meanwage, ment. The aggregate deut of these counties is \$2.633, 1514, and the mental State gebt is a little over fore ment. The aggregate deut of these counties is \$2.633, 264, and the actual State geht is a little over four millions and a half. This indeed is a trifle compared to ours, (Thisty tao Millions), and the resources of the State and the counties are a sufficient guaranty that there debts will score be paid.

"The total amount of the property in the State, as assessed in 1858, was over one bundred and thirty-five millions, and on this the State tax was 60 cents on the \$100.

\$160.

"Since 1849 there has been taken out of her mines, and shipped to the Alatta States and other parts of the wells, hearly exhibited millions of dollars. "In a few years she will become like our own great State, a vast empire within herself.

"The facility with which homes may be acquired in The facility with which homes may be acquired in the use of all the aims rai lands without any seat whatever, except the tax on their personal priperty, but no mining claim is taxed. Every vacant piece of land in the mines is subject to locaten by any one who may the mines is subject to locaten by any one who may wish to set to out, and as long as he remains his possessory right is as good a title as he wants. The mineral lands are expressly reserved from sale by act of Congress, and the legislation of the State, so far, has been to let them alone, yet recognizing the rules of each mining camp as the law under which the mineral hold their different kind of claims.

"The Precuption laws of the United States have been extended to Calironia, and persons settling upon the avising land can have the hone in the time of the sales in the hone of the sales and persons settling upon the avising land can have the hone in the first of them. Of the

hole their different kind of change.

The Precuption laws of the United States have been extended to California, and persons settling upon the public land can have the benefit of them. Of the surveyed lar do the State is entitled to the sixteenth and thrity-s ath sections of each towaship, for school purposes. She was granted 500,000 acres by act of Congress of Sept. 4, 1841, for internat improvements, but a provision in her Constitution diverts them to e tucational purposes. Thus California has over 6,009,000 of acres out of which to build up her school system.

"She has also 5,000,000 of acres of awamp land, denated her by act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. This land is destired to become the most valuable in the State. It is all alluvial and of irexhemitible ricentess. By an act of the last Legislature, any person can horate 640 acres of this at one design an acre, by paying one-fif in down and the belauce in five years. Sue is thus the absolute owner.

believe in five years. Sue is thus the absolute owner of over neven millions of acres, and constituting a basis of prosperity and resolutes of which perhaps to other State can bosst. This, alone, should be a great attraction to the people who are looking for homes in the new State.

attraction to the people who are looking for homes in
the new States.

"As to the social condition of California, I saw
nothing but good order and good behavior in the people abstever I writ. In every town where I happened
to be on a Sabbath, I heard the church bells maging,
and raw the children, in their clean and tady dresses,
werding their way to Sanday school, and the people
to church, as safely and quietly as we see them every
wesk in this old commutary.

"What California most wants is population, if it is of
the right kind. In a short time I think she will get it.
For a long while the price of passage by the ocean
nontes, has been so high as to prevent people of smallments from reaching that State; but the opposition
which is now making from New York by way of
Panara has reduced the fore considerably, and will
hing it much lower for cabin rates if it is not withdrawn. This will enable thousands to go there who
have hither to been prevented by the extroitant proces.
But it is upon the land reades which the people of California mostly rely for pernanent accessions to their
peoplation. The advantages in enigrating by land are
worthy of consideration. Stock of all kinds to high in
California, and especially his oded stock, and the immigrant who crosses the plains with his own horses and
cattle, will find that the increased prices they will
command will more than compensave him for all his
necessary expenses. But if he travits by water, he
will have nothing to show on his arrival at San Francisco for this outly. And if the Government will keep
up the different lines of stages which are row maning
regularly to the Pacific coast, and will project tases
reates wherever the settlers and emigrants are molested by the It dians, the trip overland can be made with
entire safety." by the It dians, the trip overland can be made with entire safety."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL,

IMPORTANT FROM THE COLORADO. FIGHT WITH THE MOHAVE INDIANS-RUMORS OF WAR AT SAN JUAN ISLAND.

From The St. Louis Democrat of Bept 7. The Overland Mail with San Francisco advices to the 15th ult., reached here last night.

Special Correspondence of The Missuri Democrat.
San Francisco, Aug. 15, 1859.
Richard H. Dana jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast" arrived here on the last steamer. He was here twenty-three years ago, but finds vast changes

A meeting of German residents has been held to adopt measures to prevent the emigration of German guls to this country, to become dancers in German beer cellars and houses of ill fame. It is a leged that

beer cellars and houses of ill fame. It is aleged that
there are soul sellers in Gormany, who hire the daughters of pearants, as a sens them here for gam.
Licut. Mowry late Delegate to Congress from Aris
zons, has arrived in the city.
The telegraphic wires have been extended to San
Juan, about 100 sales from the city. They will be
cominued to Los Angeles, when, by means of the
Overland Mail, we shall be within about 18 days of St.
Louis.

Weather cold, raw and gusty. Frem The Los Angeles Star, (extra), Aug. 15.

FORT MORAYE, N. M., Aug. 6, 1859.

Major Armistead left here with 25 men late in the evening of the 4th inst., for the legoon 15 miles below this port, the headquarters of the Mohave indiance. Lieut. Mayshall was directed to follow with a recinforcement of 25 men early the next morning, by the main trail. Major Armistead succeeded in gaining the head of

the lagoon by a circuitous route, unobserved by the Indiers, during the cover of the night. At about 6 o'clock on the norning of the 5th he commenced to recorneiter down the left bank of the legoon. The traile leading down showed heavy signs of Indians. He had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile when three indians were expired on the opposite side of the lagoon, planting beams. Three men crawled up to the back and fired upon them, and killed one. The others fled and gave the yell, which soon the whole country

and gave the yell, which soon the whole country about seemed to reverberate.

After proceeding about half a mile further, through beavy thickets or arrow wood, the Major thought it prudent to return to the head of the lagoon, as the ladiens apparently were gathering in large force. Here, at the head of the lagoon, on the right bank, he took a position, the men deployed in groups of four each, at shoul twenty paces interval, occupying the high grounds on the edge of the lagoon. The lagoon here is about twenty five yards wide.

On the opposite side of the lagoon from this position is a cane thocket of arrow wood; along the bank of the legoon, a few scattering cotton wood. To the rear of the position, and close up, is a grove of meaquite, the ground open and clear underneath. Here they awaited the Indians, which was not more than twenty minutes, when they commenced to show themseves in large force, surrounding the position and closing in on all sides, within short range of the rifle-markets which were soon brought into play with deadly effect.

sides, within short rarge of the rife-markets which were soon brought into play with deadly effect.

Major Armistead thus fought them for taresquarters of an hour, against overablicing number, which were increased every moment by the arrival of fresh warriors from the more distant places, even Leut. Marshall arrived with the ramoforements 25 mea. The Lieuterant had heard the firing web yet some four miles from the see se, and hurried highen up at a double quick time. The Indians uponathe extreme right were taken very unexpectedly by he arrival of the party in their reer, which Lieut. Meshall immediately charged, driving them from their position.

Major Armistead, leaving the proximit of the second party, immediately ordered a sergen land eight men

arry, immediately ordered a sergem fand eight men cross the lagoou, and charge the Imans in front in the arrow wood, which was successful, and drove the indians beyond gun shot. Mior Amistead, accelling these men from the oppose side, ordered Lieut. Marshall to cross and take sposition on that

The fiscians, though forced to break, were how beater; they soon ralled and returned to the fight, attacking the party of Lieut. Mashall with great pertinacity; this cortinued for soje ten or fifteen minutes, when he was ordered totall back, recross the legeen, and take a position acing to the rest, parallel to the first party, as the indians were showng a disposition to charge the position on all sides at he same time.

Not liking this maneuver, thy withdraw them-Not liking this maneuver, they withdrew themselves cut of reach of gun-shot, gving occasionally a few random yells. The men fishing nothing more to do, crowded under the shade office me quite trees, as the sun was very hot, where they remained for about two hours without being disturbed.

Alsi, Armistead, believing the Indians to have given up the light, ordered the command to fall in, and commenced the march to the Fort. The command had not proceeded far when the Indians again railed, and crossed the lagoon at the nortion in great numbers.

treased the lagon at the posion in great numbers. Major Armistend anticipation the attack, batted the command, faced by the roar mak, and deployed them on the bank of the lagoon, which was here wide and deep.

deep.

The whole body of Indianscame running up, yelling